

U.S. Patent Law Update

On Sale Bar (2019)

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Pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102(b)

- A person shall be entitled to a patent unless —
- (b) the invention was...in public use or **on sale** in this country, more than one year prior to the date of the application for patent in the United States
- It was well established that the offer to sell or sale did not have to be made public for the on sale bar to apply

AIA 35 U.S.C. 102

- A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
- the claimed invention was . . . in public use, **on sale**, or **otherwise available to the public** before the effective filing date of the claimed invention
- The 1-year grace period still applies under AIA
- **Issue:**
- Does the catchall phrase of “otherwise available to the public” alter the meaning of “on sale”?

Helsinn Healthcare S.A. v. Teva Pharmaceuticals, USA, Inc. (2019)

- Helsinn Healthcare S. A., a Swiss pharmaceutical company developed Aloxi (palonosetron), a drug that treats chemotherapy-induced nausea.
- Helsinn entered into **confidential** license, supply, and purchase agreements for Aloxi (0.25 mg dose) with MGI Pharma, Inc. of Minnesota
- Helsinn and MGI announced the agreements in a joint press release, and Helsinn reported the agreements in its SEC filings. However, **neither the press release nor the SEC filings disclosed the details of the invention.**
- Nearly two years after the agreements, Helsinn sought patent protection for Aloxi in the United States.
- Teva sought to market a generic of Aloxi and Helsinn filed an infringement suit.
- Teva asserted invalidity of the patent due to the on sale bar.



Path to Supreme Court



DISTRICT COURT



CAFC (COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT)



SUPREME COURT

District Court

- The District Court concluded that, under the AIA, an invention is not “on sale” unless the sale or offer in question made the claimed invention available to the public.
- Because the companies’ public disclosure of the agreements between Helsinn and MGI did not disclose the 0.25 mg dose, the claimed invention was not “on sale.”

8/3/2019



Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (CAFC)

- The Federal Circuit reversed and held that the patent was invalid due to the on sale bar.
- The Federal Circuit relied on the fact that the **existence of the sales contracts was publicly known**, even if the details of the invention (e.g. 0.25 mg dose) was kept confidential.



Supreme Court

- The Supreme Court affirmed the Federal Circuit's decision, but based **its decision on the mere offer of the sale; it was irrelevant whether the sale itself was publicized.**
- **Result:** Helsinn's patent is invalid and Teva is free to market the generic version of Aloxi.

8/3/2019



Supreme Court's Rationale

- In 1998, the Supreme Court already decided the meaning of “on sale.” (*Pfaff*)
- 1. The product must be the subject of a commercial offer for sale; and
- 2. The invention must be ready for patenting (can be satisfied by two ways)
 - reduction to practice
 - drawings or other descriptions of the invention that were sufficiently specific to enable a person skilled in the art to practice the invention

Supreme Court's Rationale

- The addition of “or otherwise available to the public” is simply not enough of a change for us to conclude that Congress intended to alter the meaning of the reenacted term “on sale.”

Takeaways

- An **offer** for sale, whether or not the public has access to this information, can be enough to invoke the on sale bar under 35 U.S.C. 102
- Inventors should ideally file at the time an invention is first commercialized or at least within one year of commercialization
- Remember the Public Use Bar!
- Provisional
- The most risk-averse strategy is to file a patent application before making any disclosures to third parties, especially when the disclosure is for the purpose of commercial gain

Any Questions?



THANK YOU!

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